



The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 61.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 14.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1926.

PART I. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS. CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Chamrajnagar Taluk.

READ—

Government Order Nos. 348—Rev. and 8543-4—Rev. 1268, dated the 10th April 1877 and 26th November 1894, sanctioning the original settlement of 30 and 126 villages respectively of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District.

2. Letter No. 56, dated the 16th November 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Chamrajnagar Taluk.

3. Letter No. 82, dated the 21st January 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with his observations, the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the resettlement proposals.

4. Correspondence ending with Memo No. 90, dated the 4th February 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the above proposals.

5. Letter No. 105, dated 22nd February 1926, from the Survey Superintendent, forwarding with his remarks, as well as those of the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner, eleven objection petitions from the raiyats of the Taluk.

ORDER NO. R. 4823-34—L. S. 19-25-6, DATED 30TH MARCH 1926.

The proposals of the Survey Superintendent relate to the revision of assessment in 162 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk. At the time of the original settlement, there were 156 villages (30 settled in 1877 and 126 in 1894), of which 3 have been absorbed and 9 villages newly formed, making in all 162.

2. The climate of the tract is salubrious and invigorating. The taluk enjoys the benefit of both the monsoons. The average rainfall is 27 inches per year and it is adequate and fairly distributed over the different parts of the Taluk.

3. The river Suvarnavathi which is more or less perennial, waters the whole of the eastern portion of the Taluk. Two permanent dams are put across the stream, one near Attagulipura and the other in Hongalvadi village, from which channels are drawn to feed the Bhandigere and Ramasamudra tanks respectively. There are 40 tanks in the Taluk, of which 20 major and 6 minor are restored. A sum of Rs. 1,86,316 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks since the original settlement.

4. Besides the usual dry crops such as jola, ragi, kavare and other pulses, paddy and sugar-cane are grown under tanks and river channels. The chief garden crops are cocoanut, areca and plantain and there is extensive mulberry cultivation in the whole of the northern portion of the taluk.

5. There has been a steady increase in the population of the taluk, from 61,002 in 1881 to 94,331 in 1921, 25 villages having a population of over 1,000 and 39 of over 500.

6. The taluk is well served by roads and communications. Chamrajnagar the headquarters of the taluk, occupies a central position with roads radiating from it in all directions to the adjoining taluks. One new road has been formed since the original settlement between Chamrajnagar and Hondrabal, which has been of much use as an inter-communication. The roads to Gundlupet and T. Narsipur pass through two of the biggest markets, viz., Therakanambi and Santemarahalli respectively.

7. Weekly fairs are held at Santemarahalli, Ganaganur and Mukkadihalli. That at Santemarahalli is the largest and most important, as people from the adjoining British Taluks also assemble in large numbers and transactions to the extent of about a lakh of rupees are carried on in rice, cloth and cattle. The fair held at Therakanambi on the road to Gundlupet also affords great facility to the raiyats of the taluk to dispose of their produce.

8. The agricultural resources of the people have considerably improved since the original settlement. Houses have increased by 51 per cent, cattle by 99 per cent, carts by 108 per cent, and ploughs by 79 per cent. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of the staple agricultural products have also appreciably risen—ragi by 196.14 per cent, rice by 193 per cent, horsegram by 198.17 per cent, castor-seed by 201.67 per cent, coriander by 168.88 per cent and chillies by 141.65 per cent.

9. The area under occupation has expanded both under assessed and unassessed area, the rise under the former is from 108,499 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,42,686 in 1898-99 to 109,312 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,45,558 in 1923-24. The increase of assessment due to occupation of unassessed area is Rs. 7,875. There were no remissions during the currency of the present settlement.

10. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Survey Superintendent proposes to revive the existing rates as shown below, keeping intact the present grouping of the villages:—

Group	Number of villages	Dry		Wet		Garden	
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settled in 1877.							
I	23	2 0 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
II	7	1 12 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
Settled in 1894.							
I	39	2 4 0	2 12 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
II	11	1 14 0	2 6 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
III	72	1 8 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
IV	4	6 12 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

Channel maximum wet rate existing is Rs. 9 for all groups.

Channel maximum proposed is Rs. 10 under all groups.

The above proposals result in a net increase of Rs. 43,197 or 28 per cent over the present assessment of the taluk.

11. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, while agreeing to the Survey Superintendent's proposals as regards the revised maximum rates proposed for dry and garden lands and also to the wet rates for the 30 villages settled in 1877 does not fully support the increase in the wet rates for 39 villages of the first group settled in 1894. He further, considers that the increase in the maximum wet rates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups of villages settled in 1894, is not justifiable and that the existing rates may be retained. In support of his views, the Deputy Commissioner urges that Chamrajnagar is a taluk where dry land is more sought after, than wet, and where garden cultivation is specialised in preference to paddy cultivation, wherever circumstances permit, that several tanks did not get sufficient water for a number of years, and that the storage capacity of the tanks has also deteriorated owing to silting up by natural causes unimpeded by any effort to counteract them.

12. In reply to this criticism the Survey Superintendent states that in the water classification, note is taken of the deterioration of the tanks, that the maximum wet rate is fixed with reference to the rise in prices and on other general considerations above set forth and that it is against all principles of assessment to interfere with the maximum rate on the ground that a series of tanks have deteriorated. He has however, no objection to accept the slight modifications suggested by the Deputy Commissioner as regards the retention of the existing maximum rates in the villages in groups 2, 3 and 4 settled in 1894.

13. The Revenue Commissioner agrees with the final proposals of the Survey Superintendent.

14. Eleven objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner consider that the representations are of a general nature. The Survey Superintendent adds that they disclose no new facts or arguments which have not already been taken note of, in the settlement report.

15. Considering the general prosperity of the taluk as evidenced in the increase in agricultural resources and in population, its natural advantages particularly for cocoanut and mulberry cultivation, and the facilities in the matter of communications and transport of agricultural produce, Government are pleased to accord sanction to the final proposals of the Survey Superintendent, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 42,980 which represents 28 per cent net addition to the present survey assessment or 18 per cent over the existing revenue including temporary assessment. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible, and brought into effect from 1st July 1926, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

16. The Irrigation cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

General Holiday.

ORDER No. G. 8067-122-G. M. 147-25-2, DATED 5TH APRIL 1926.

In modification of Notification No. G. 3618-G. M. 125-24-10, dated the 19th November 1925, notifying among other matters, the 3rd June 1926 as a General Holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, it is directed that Saturday the 5th June 1926 be observed as a General Holiday on account of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.